विद्युत मंत्री (श्री रंगराजन कुमारमंगलम): (क) से (ग) नौवीं योजना हेतु लगाए गए कार्यकारी अनुमान के अनुसार 1997-98 से 2001-02 की अवधि के दौरान 1820 मे० वा० जल विद्युत 16337 मे०वा० ताप विद्युत, 13189 मे०वा० गैस (तरल ईंधन सहित) तथा 880 मे०वा० न्यूक्लीय सहित 402226 मे०वा० की क्षमता अभिवृद्धि संभाव्य होने का अनुमान है। क्षेत्रवार क्षमता अभिवृद्धि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 11909 मे०वा०, राज्य क्षेत्र में 10748 मे०वा० तथा निजी क्षेत्र में 17569 मे०वा० होने की परिकल्पना की गई है। यदि वह क्षमता साकारभूत होती है तो नौवीं योजना के अन्त में अखिल भारत ऊर्जा की कमी 1.4% होगी।

(घ) अनुसंधान एवं विकास एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है तथा जब कभी भी व्यवहार्य हो, इन कार्यक्रमों के परिणामों को डिजाईन, निर्माण एवं परीक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों में शामिल किया जाता है। महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम एचवीडीसी परियोजना, उच्च वोल्टता के अंतर्गत उपस्करों का परीक्षण, पारेषण टावरों का बेहतर डिजाईन, उत्पादन, पारेषण एवं वितरण सुविधाओं के प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण की बेहतर पद्धतियां हैं।

Purchase of Power from Pakistan

74. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:
SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally agreed to purchase power from Pakistan and exchange of power between West Bengal and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the quantum of power likely to be purchased annually from Pakistan and the rate thereof;

(c) the number of years for which the agreement for purchase of power has been reached;

(d) whether the offer for sale of power was made by Pakistan through international financial institutions;

(e) if so, the details of these institutions;

(f) whether Government have estimated the expenditure likely to be incurred on the arrangements of power transmission from Pakistan; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g) The Pakistan High Commission, in May, 1997 conveyed to the Government of India that the Government of Pakistan is considering a proposal to export electricity to India and sought technical details on the grid system in India. In response, Government of India conveyed its interest in the proposal in June, 1997 and suggested that technical, commercial and administrative issues should first be examined by a team of experts from India and Pakistan. The Government of India had offered to send a team of experts to Pakistan. Alternatively, it was suggested that the Government of Pakistan may depute an expert team to India. There has been no further progress in the matter.

Power Generation from Liquid Fuels

75. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
DR. MOHAN BABU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target for power generation from liquid fuels by the year 2000;

(b) whether any plants are already in an advanced stage of construction; and

(c) if so, the details of the status of power generation based on liquid fuels?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A total liquid fuel based power capacity of about 12,000 MW has been given fuel linkage for the country as a whole. This has been allocated to various States, who in turn have allocated this to individual projects. Based on the State Government's recommendtions, linkages have been given for these projects. Two independent power producers namely M/s Magnum Power and M/s BSES have

commenced construction on their 25 MW power plant in Haryana and 107 MW power plant in Kerala respetively. Other liquid fuel based power projects would commence construction on achieving financial closure.

Revision of Power Tariff in the States

76. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the State Governments to make upward revision of power tariff to realise the generation costs so that Boards are able to make profit and achieve the statutory three per cent rate of return; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Government has impressed upon the States, the need to rationalise tariffs in order that the statutory returns are made by Boards.

(b) Most of the States have initiated steps to rationalise power tariffs as suggested by Government of India.

Enhancement of Power Tariff

77. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the power tariff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would stop concessions of the power tariff given to the rich peasants and landlords; and

(d) whether Government would issue such direction to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Power tariffs for the consumers are fixed by the State Governments/SEBs under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Losses to Electricity Boards

78. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding losses of Electricity Boards;

(b) what steps have been taken by government to reduce the losses; and

(c) whether Government would issue instructions to stop concessions granted to the rich peasants and landlords in their power tariffs by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A statement indicating the profit and loss (with subsidy and without subsidy as booked in the accounts) of the 17SEBs is enclosed in the statement. (*See* below)

(b) State Governments/State Electricity Boards have been advised, from time to time, to take remedial measures such as setting up of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, rationalisation of retail tariff, private sector participation in distribution, improvement in the management practices of SEBs, reduction in transmission & distribution losses etc.

(c) The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, to be set up by the State Governments, are to take up the matters like tariff fixation for various categories of consumers including rich peasants and landlords, transparent policies regarding subsidies etc.